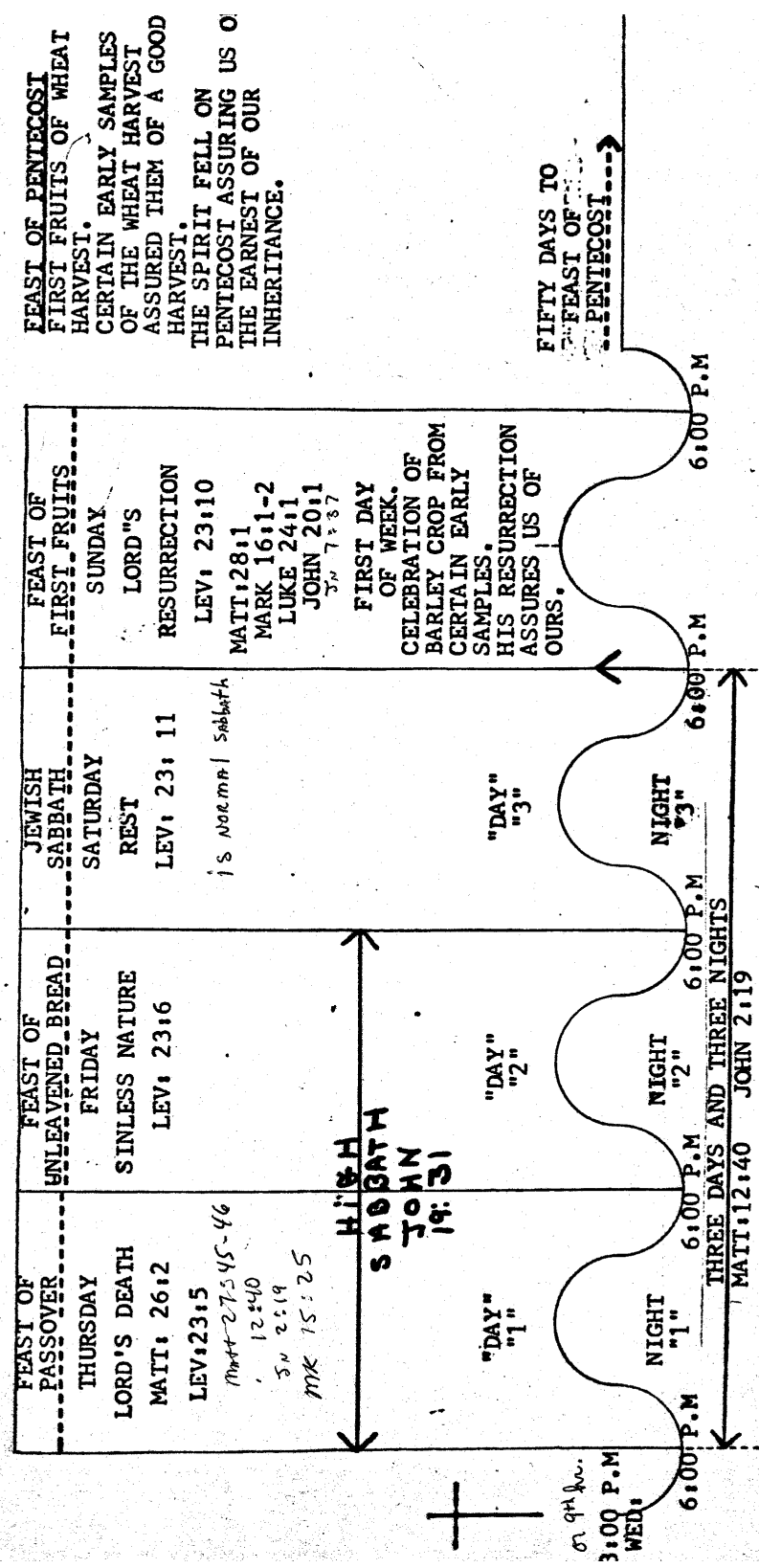


Extras Contents:

Paul's Trip to Rome



When special commemoration of a day came up, every 7 around becomes Sabbath a high Sabbath if you will. Jn 19:31
 3rd hr - 9:00
 6 hr = 12
 9 hr - 3:00



- * THE JEWISH DAY WENT FROM SUNSET TO SUNSET OR FROM 6:00 P.M. TO 6:00 P.M.
- * THE SACRIFICE WAS PERFORMED AT 3:00 P.M. FOR THE PASSOVER
- * JESUS WAS SACRIFICED ON WEDNESDAY 3:00 P.M. MATT: 27:45-46 EX: 12:6 LEV: 23:5
- * HE WAS PUT ON THE CROSS AT 9:00 A.M. MARK 15:25. HE DIED AT THREE P.M. MARK: 15:45

TP-1F

PROVERBS 16:33 IS A REFERENCE TO THE BAG OF THE "EPHOD", IN WHICH WERE PUT TWO PRECIOUS STONES, CALLED THE "URIM" AND "THUMMIM." THESE WERE USED IN CASTING LOTS. THE STONE DRAWN OUT AFTER PRAYER AND MEDITATION WOULD BE GOD'S DECISION.

EXODUS 28:30 SAYS "AND THOU SHALT PUT IN THE BREASTPLATE OF JUDGMENT THE URIM AND THE THUMMIM; AND THEY SHALL BE UPON AARON'S HEART, WHEN HE GOETH IN BEFORE THE LORD: AND AARON SHALL BEAR THE JUDGMENT OF THE CHILDREN OF ISRAEL UPON HIS HEART BEFORE THE LORD CONTINUALLY."

"THE CASTING OF LOTS"

PROVERBS 16:33 SAYS "THE LOT IS CAST INTO THE LAP; BUT THE WHOLE DISPOSING THEREOF IS OF THE LORD."

THE "LAP" MEANS THE "BOSOM." EASTERNERS CARRY THEIR PURSES IN THEIR BOSOM ABOVE THEIR GIRDLE.

PROVERBS 17:23 SAYS "A WICKED MAN TAKETH A GIFT OUT OF THE BOSOM TO PERVERT THE WAYS OF JUDGMENT."

PROVERBS 21:14 SAYS "A GIFT IN SECRET PACIFIETH ANGER: AND A REWARD IN THE BOSOM STRONG WRATH."

THE WORD "URIM" IS USED TWO OTHER
TIMES BY ITSELF.

*NUMBERS 27:21

*I SAMUEL 28:6

THE WORDS ARE TRANSLATED VARIOUS WAYS
IN DIFFERENT VERSIONS AS:

*LIGHTS AND PERFECTIONS

*LIGHT AND TRUTH

*MANIFESTATION AND TRUTH

*THE SACRED LOTS

THEY WERE THE MEANS OF OBTAINING AN
ANSWER FROM GOD WHEN NEEDED REGARDING
ANY PROBLEM WHICH CONCERNED ISRAEL.

"URIM" - HEBREW "UWRIYM" - LITERALLY
MEANS LIGHTS.

"THUMMIM" - HEBREW "TUMMIYM" -
LITERALLY MEANS PERFECTIONS OR
COMPLETE TRUTH.

THE TWO WORDS ARE USED TOGETHER ONLY 5
TIMES IN SCRIPTURE.

*EXODUS 28:30

*LEVITICUS 8:8

*DEUTERONOMY 33:8

*EZRA 2:63

*NEHEMIAH 7:65

THE SYSTEM OF OBTAINING AN ANSWER
THROUGH "URIM" AND "THUMMIM" IS SPOKEN
OF AS CASTING LOTS.

*LEVITICUS 16:8

*JOSHUA 18:6-10

*I SAMUEL 14:42

*I CHRONICLES 24:31

*I CHRONICLES 25:8

*I CHRONICLES 26:13-14

SUCH PHRASES AS "CAME UP"

*JOSHUA 18:11 AND 19:10

"CAME FORTH"

*JOSHUA 18:11 AND 19:1

"CAME OUT"

*JOSHUA 19:24,32,40; 21:4

ARE USED IN CONNECTION WITH CASTING
LOTS, MEANING THE LOT OR ANSWER CAME

OUT OF THE POUCH OF DECISION, OR
POCKET OF THE BREASTPLATE OF JUDGMENT.
SO IN PROVERBS 16:33 "THE LOT IS CAST
INTO THE LAP; BUT THE WHOLE DISPOSING
THEREOF IS OF THE LORD." THIS MEANS
THE MATTER WAS SETTLED BY THE JUDGMENT
OF THE URIM AND THUMMIM. THE SOMETHING
IS NO DOUBT REFERRED TO IN PROVERBS
18:18 "THE LOT CAUSETH CONTENTIONS TO
CEASE, AND PARTETH BETWEEN THE
MIGHTY." THIS INDICATES THERE WAS
COMPLETE SATISFACTION REGARDING
DECISIONS OF THE URIM AND THUMMIM. THE
HEBREW FOR "LOT" IN ALL THESE PASSAGES
IS "GORAL" MEANING "A STONE" OR A
"PEBBLE" OR LOT BECAUSE OF THE SMALL
STONES BEING USED FOR CASTING LOTS.

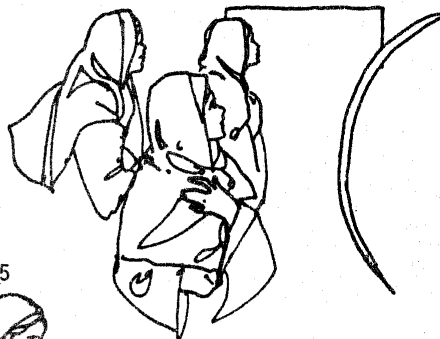
DID ANYONE SEE JESUS ALIVE?

WHO? WHERE? WHEN?

Many saw Jesus die. Some saw Him buried. But did anyone see Him alive after His crucifixion? What does the Bible tell us?

The Bible says that there were many people who saw Him alive after His death. Here is a list of some of those people, with the places and times when they saw Him. Look up each Scripture and read the story.

1. Who: Mary Magdalene, Mary, Salome
Where: Jesus' Tomb Outside Jerusalem
When: Early Sunday morning
Which Scripture: Matthew 28:9,10



2. Who: Peter
Where: Jesus' Tomb Outside Jerusalem
When: Sunday Morning
Which Scriptures: Luke 24:33-35; I Cor. 15:5

3. Who: Mary Magdalene
Where: Jesus' Tomb Outside Jerusalem
When: Sunday Morning
Which Scriptures: John 20: 11-18



4. Who: Cleopas and another disciple
Where: Emmaus and a nearby road
When: Sunday evening
Which Scriptures: Mark 16:12,13; Luke 24: 13-32

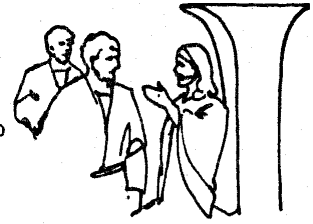


5. Who: Ten Apostles - Thomas absent
Where: Upper room, Jerusalem
When: Sunday night
Which Scriptures: Mark 16:14; Luke 24: 36-43; John 20:19-25

6. Who: Eleven Apostles, including Thomas
Where: Upper room, Jerusalem
When: The next Sunday
Which Scriptures: John 20:26-31
I Cor. 15:5



7. Who: Peter, Thomas, Nathanael, James, John, and two other disciples
Where: Sea of Galilee
When: Not known
Which Scripture: John 21



8. Who: Eleven Apostles, then five-hundred
Where: A mountain in Galilee
When: Not known
Which Scriptures: Mark 16:15-18; Matt. 28:16-20
I Cor. 15:6



9. Who: James
Where: Not known
When: Not known
Which Scripture: I Cor. 15:7



10. Who: Eleven Apostles
Where: Mt. of Olives, near Bethany
When: Day of Ascension
Which Scriptures: Mark 16:19, 20
Luke 24:44-53; Acts 1:3-12



11. Who: Saul (Paul)
Where: Road near Damascus
When: Not known
Which Scripture: Acts 9:1-9



TAX COLLECTORS

Not many people like to pay taxes. But the taxes we pay today help build our roads, schools, and fire departments. They support our police, who protect us from criminals.

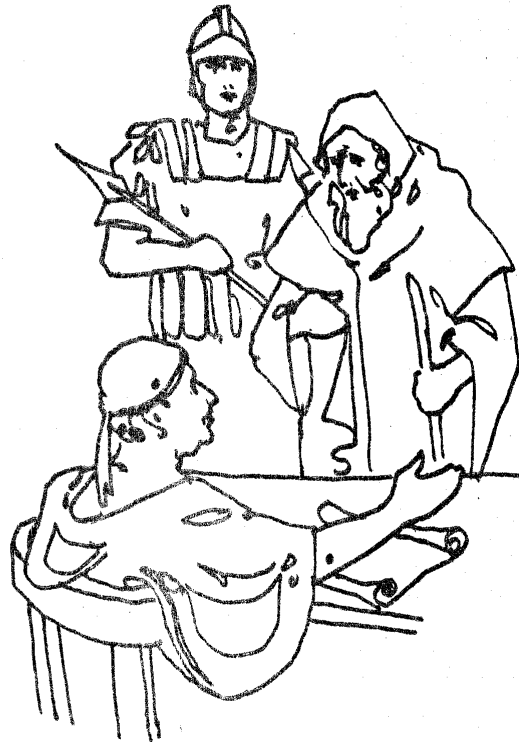
In Jesus' time, taxes did not do much for the people who paid them. Most of the tax money went to Rome or to make the tax collectors rich. That's why the people of Israel hated the Roman taxes and tax collectors so much.

There were two kinds of taxes which helped to keep people poor.

IMPERIAL TAXES

Rome sent its own officers to collect the imperial tax. It cost the people much money, for the tax was heavy.

Jesus spoke of the imperial tax when He said, "Give to Caesar what belongs to Caesar" (Matt. 22:15-22).

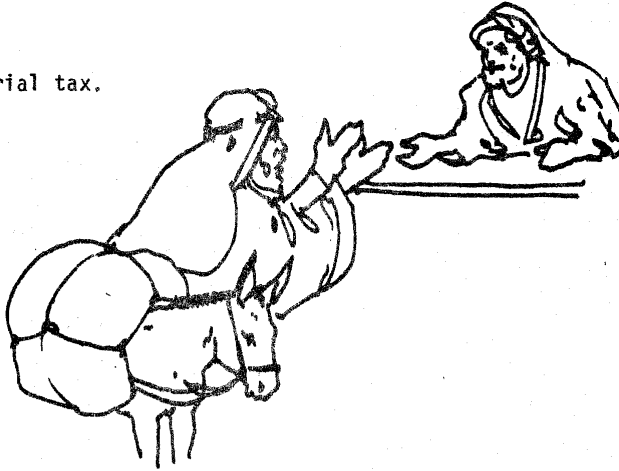


Jesus was born in Bethlehem because Mary and Joseph went to put their names on an imperial tax roll there. Their families had come from Bethlehem, so they were required to have their names on that tax roll instead of the one at Nazareth, where they lived.

CUSTOMS

The customs tax was hated even more than the imperial tax.

Along important roads some custom houses were built. People traveling with goods were stopped at these custom houses to pay taxes on the things they carried.



The tax collectors at the custom houses were called publicans. A publican was a Jew who bought this office from the Romans. The other Jewish people thought of him as a traitor. Because of that, he was hated even more than the Romans.



The Publican's job made him search through the things that people carried to put a value on them. Nobody wanted a publican, or anyone else going through his things.

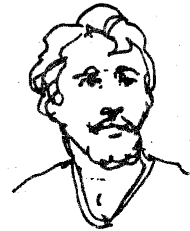
The publican could charge whatever tax he wanted. Usually he charged more than was fair and kept what Rome did not take. Matthew and Zacchaeus were publicans until Jesus changed their lives. Then they gave up their jobs to follow Him.

THE TWELVE DISCIPLES

Jesus had many disciples while He was on earth. But twelve were very close to Him, so they became known as "The Twelve Disciples." Later, after Jesus ascended into Heaven, they became known as apostles, along with Paul, who is sometimes called "the thirteenth apostle." These twelve, along with Paul, were probably the most important men who ever lived, for they carried on the work which Jesus Christ, the Son of God, began while He was on earth. The twelve were chosen by Jesus Himself.

PETER

A fisherman from Bethsaida. His name was Simon until Jesus named him Cephas, or Peter, which means "a stone" (John 1:42). Peter became one of the leaders among the twelve and preached the important sermon at Pentecost which won thousands to Christ. Later he wrote I and II Peter.



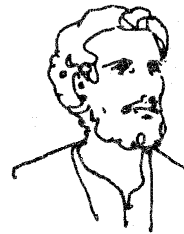
ANDREW

Peter's brother. He was also a fisherman from Bethsaida. He was the man who brought his brother Simon (Peter) to Christ. He was also the man who found the boy with the loaves and fish which Jesus used to feed the five thousand.



JOHN

John was a son of Zebedee and a brother of James. He must have known someone important in the high priest's household, for he was able to go inside when Jesus was tried. He wrote the Gospel of John; I, II, and III John; and Revelation.



JAMES

James and John were sons of Zebedee. These two and their father were in a fishing partnership with Peter and Andrew at Bethsaida. James was the first of the twelve to die when Herod killed him (Acts 12:1,2).



PHILIP

Philip was also from Bethsaida, the home town of Peter, Andrew, James and John. When he found Christ, shortly after His temptation, he hurried to find Nathanael (Bartholomew) and bring him also to Christ (John 1:45).



BARTHOLOMEW

Nathanael or Bartholomew may have had a double name as we do today, Nathanael Bartholomew. When Philip brought him to Jesus, he was doubtful at first, but quickly saw that Jesus was the Son of God (John 1:49).



MATTHEW

Also known as Levi. He was a tax collector, or publican as they were sometimes called. Jesus called him to leave the tax office and follow Him. Matthew had to give up riches to be a disciple. Later he wrote the Book of Matthew.



SIMON THE ZEALOT

Simon was called a Cananaean in Matthew 10:4. This was another word for Zealot (Luke 6:15 and Acts 1:13). Zealots were members of a Jewish patriotic party which wanted to overthrow the Romans and were willing to revolt to do it.



JUDAS ISCARIOT

Because of the way Judas betrayed Jesus, his name will always be hated. After Jesus showed that He would not be an earthly king, Judas agreed to betray Him for thirty pieces of silver, the price of a slave. Later, he threw the money back to the leaders (Matthew 27:3-10) and hanged himself (Matthew 27:5; Acts 1:18).



THOMAS

Thomas will always be remembered as the doubter. He could not believe that Jesus had risen from the dead until he put his fingers into Jesus' scars. Then he believed (John 20:28).



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JAMES, SON OF ALPHEUS

He was sometimes called "James the less" because he was less than the other apostle James or because he was shorter than the other apostles.

Two of the four lists of disciples give the name Thaddaeus (Matthew 10:3, and Mark 3:18). The other two lists give the name Judas instead, adding "son of James" which may have meant "brother of James" instead (Luke 6:14-16 and Acts 1:13). Thaddaeus has also been called Lebbaeus (Matthew 10:3 in some versions).

What the gospels say about SIMON PETER

- * HIS HOMETOWN WAS BETHSAIDA
JOHN 1:44
- * HIS FATHER'S NAME WAS JOHN
OR JONAH
MATTHEW 16:17, JOHN 1:42
- * HE AND ANDREW WERE FISHING
PARTNERS WITH ZEBEDEE'S SONS,
JAMES AND JOHN LUKE 5:10
- * HE WAS MARRIED
MARK 1:30
- * HE MET JESUS WHEN HE CAME TO
HEAR JOHN THE BAPTIST PREACH
JOHN 1:35-40
- * HIS BROTHER ANDREW
BROUGHT HIM TO JESUS
JOHN 1:40, 41
- * JESUS CHANGED HIS NAME FROM SIMON
TO PETER JOHN 1:42
- * HE MOVED TO CAPERNAUM WITH
JESUS EARLY IN JESUS' MINISTRY
MARK 1:21, 29
- * HE WAS CALLED TO BE JESUS'
FULL-TIME DISCIPLE MATTHEW 4:18-22
- * HIS MOTHER - IN - LAW WAS
HEALED BY JESUS LUKE 4:38-41
- * HE WAS CHOSEN TO BE ONE OF
JESUS' TWELVE APOSTLES LUKE 6:12-16



* WITH THE OTHER APOSTLES HE RECEIVED
THE POWER TO HEAL AND DRIVE OUT
DEMONS MATTHEW 9:35-11:1

* HE WALKED ON THE SEA OF GALILEE
MATTHEW 14:28-31
PAGE # 12

* AT CAESAREA PHILIPPI, HE TOLD
JESUS THAT HE WAS GOD'S SON
MATTHEW 16:16

* HE WENT WITH JESUS WHEN
HE WAS TRANSFIGURED
MATTHEW 17:1-8

* HE CAUGHT A FISH WITH
A COIN FOR TAXES
MATTHEW 17:24-27

* HE ASKED JESUS HOW MANY TIMES
A PERSON SHOULD FORGIVE
MATTHEW 18:21,22

* JESUS WARNED HIM THAT HE
WOULD DENY HIS LORD
JOHN 13:38

* HE WENT APART WITH JESUS WHEN
HE PRAYED IN GETHSEMANE
MATTHEW 26:27

* HE CUT OFF MALCHUS' EAR
JOHN 18:10

* HE FOLLOWED JESUS TO THE
HIGH PRIEST'S HOME
JOHN 18:15,16

* HE DENIED JESUS,
THEN HE WEPT ABOUT IT
MARK 14:66-72

* MARY MAGDALENE FOUND HIM AND
TOLD HIM THAT
JESUS' TOMB WAS EMPTY
JOHN 20:2,3

* HE WENT WITH JOHN TO SEE
JESUS' TOMB JOHN 20:2-7

* JESUS SHOWED HIMSELF TO PETER
LUKE 24:34

* PETER AND OTHERS FISHED AT
GALILEE. JESUS HELPED THEM
CATCH MANY FISH JOHN 21

He prayed with the disciples in the
upper room Acts 1:13

He suggested that someone take
Judas' place as a disciple
Acts 1:15-26

He preached a great sermon at
Pentecost which won three-thousand
people to Christ
Acts 2:14-40

He and John healed a lame beggar at
The Beautiful Gate of the Temple
Acts 3:1-4:21

He showed Ananias and Sapphira
how they were lying to God
Acts 5:1-12

People sat in his shadow so they could
be healed
Acts 5:15

He refused to obey the Jewish council
when they ordered him to stop preaching
about Jesus. Acts 5:27-41

WHAT WAS PENTECOST?

He and John put their hands on people
in Samaria, as the Holy Spirit came into
the Samaritans' lives

Acts 8:14-17

He showed Simon the sorcerer that he
could not buy the Holy Spirit

Acts 8:18-24

He healed Aeneas of his paralysis

Acts 9:32-35

He raised Dorcas from the dead

Acts 9:36-43

He preached the Gospel to Cornelius,
a Roman soldier and Gentile

Acts 10:1-48

He defended his work with the Gentiles
at a church council in Jerusalem

Acts 11:1-18

He was released from prison by an angel

Acts 12:1-19

He and James helped decide that Gentiles
would not be required to follow Jewish laws

Acts 15:1-21



Once each year, the Jewish people had a special feast called Pentecost. Sometimes it was called the Feast of Weeks (Exodus 34:22, Deuteronomy 16:9-11), the Day of First Fruits (Numbers 28:26), or the Feast of Harvest (Exodus 23:16).



The word Pentecost meant "the fiftieth day", for it was held on the fiftieth day after the Feast of the Passover.

Pentecost was sometimes called the Day of First Fruits because the first part of the wheat harvest was brought to it. There the grain was given to God as a token of thanks for His goodness in the harvest. Because the wheat harvest was the last of the grain to be harvested each year, this feast closed the harvest season. It would have been similar to our thanksgiving.

No work was to be done during Pentecost. Every man and boy in Israel was to go to God's house, the Temple.

Not only was the grain to be brought to the Lord, but also an offering of two loaves of bread, seven one year old lambs, a young bull, two rams, and one male goat.

On the Pentecost when the disciples met in the upper room, the Holy Spirit came upon them. God visited His people in fire again, just as He had done in the burning bush. (Exodus 3:2)

The Jewish Pentecost was a harvest festival. But for the Christians, it was a harvest of harvests, for three thousand new people were gathered into the young church when Peter preached his great sermon.

Some churches today celebrate Whitsuntide or Whitsunday, fifty days after Easter. It is a day to remember the coming of the Holy Spirit to earth.

Because many wore white robes on this day, it came to be called Whitsunday.

THE BOOK OF ACTS

AND HEROD'S TEMPLE

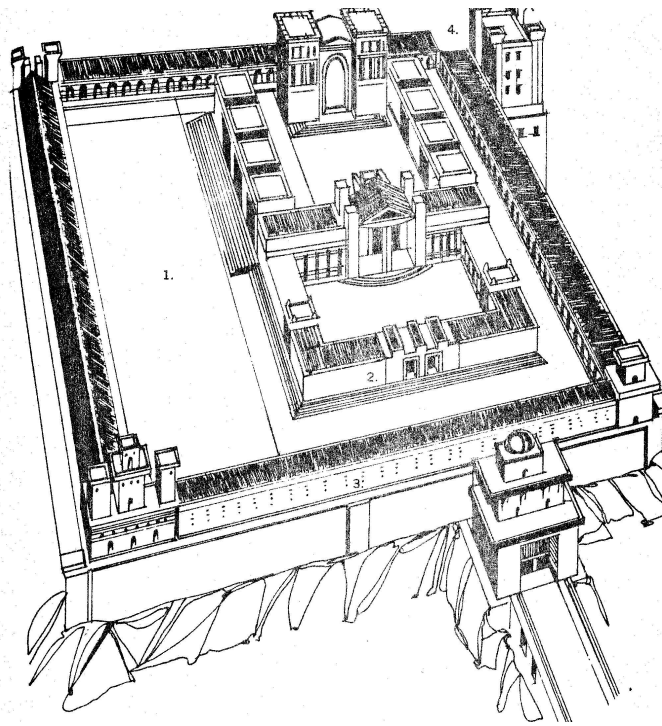
Some events in the Book of Acts took place in Herod's Temple. To find where each event took place, locate the matching number for the event on the diagram on the facing page.

1. PETER'S GREAT SERMON. The Bible does not say where Peter preached this sermon, but it is likely that he was in the Court of the Gentiles at the Temple. This was the gathering place for many people. Also, we know that Peter and the other disciples went to the Temple daily. Acts 2.

2. PETER HEALS A LAME MAN. Entering the Temple area known as the Treasury, or the Court of Women, Peter and John were going through the Beautiful Gate, facing the east. There they saw a lame man and Peter healed him. Acts 3:1-11.

3. PETER PREACHES AND HEALS ON SOLOMON'S PORCH. The disciples were meeting now on the open porch on the eastern side of the Temple, known as Solomon's porch. People brought the sick so Peter could heal them. The jealous high priest had the disciples arrested and thrown into prison, but the angel of God released them and sent them back to the Temple to preach. Acts 5:12-42.

4. PAUL PREACHES IN THE TEMPLE. After Paul's third missionary journey, he returned to Jerusalem and entered the Temple to make a sacrifice. But some of his enemies saw him and started a riot. Paul was arrested and taken to the Tower of Antonia, the Roman fortress. On the steps of this building, Paul preached to the people. Acts 21:16-23



WHAT DID THE SYNAGOGUE RULER DO?

In Jesus' time, the synagogue was a very important part of the community. It was a place of worship, as our church today is. Since there were no public schools, it was also the school where children learned. The synagogue was also a court where Jewish people were judged. So, the synagogue and its leaders were very powerful in each person's life.

The ruler of the synagogue
usually had four main jobs:

1. The ruler chose people to lead the synagogue service and invited them to do this work.
2. The ruler was in charge of the synagogue building. He made sure it was kept in good repair and was clean.
3. The ruler had the power to keep people from doing things they should not do in the synagogue.
4. The ruler was usually one of the elders and sat in one of the best seats. He helped rule the town and judge the people.

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The Ruler's Helper – The Attendant

THE ROBERT - 1911

The attendant was also an important person in the synagogue. Here were some of the things he did:

1. He prepared the building for the synagogue services.
2. He gave three trumpet blasts on the rooftop of the synagogue to announce the Sabbath and other festivals.
3. He handed the sacred scroll to the reader at a synagogue service. An attendant also took the book from the reader, as he did from Jesus when He read the Scriptures at the Nazareth synagogue service (Luke 4:20).
4. The sacred scroll was kept in an ark, a chest imitating the ark of the covenant, where Moses' tables of stone had been kept. The attendant took the scroll from this chest to give to the reader, and put it back in this chest when the reader returned it to him.
5. In small synagogues, the attendant read from the scroll himself. He also taught children in the school and punished those who were condemned by the rulers.

THE FOOTSTEPS OF BARNABAS

Barnabas, whose other name was
Joses or Joseph, was a Levite
from Cyprus. Acts 4:36

He sold his field and gave the
money to be distributed to
poorer believers.

Acts 4: 36,37

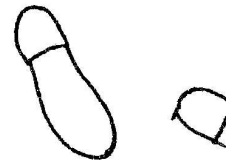
He recommended that the early
church in Jerusalem receive
Saul after Saul had been
converted. Acts 9:27

The Jerusalem believers sent him to
Antioch to help with the work there.
He stayed there for some time.

Acts 11:22-24

He went to Tarsus to get Saul
to help him at Antioch. They
both stayed there for a year.

Acts 11:25,26



He and Saul took an offering
from Antioch to Jerusalem.
Acts 11:29-30

He went with Saul (Paul) and
John Mark as a missionary to
the Gentiles.
Acts 13,14

He and Paul were sent to a council
meeting at Jerusalem.
Acts 15:1-35

He and Paul planned another
missionary trip, but Paul did
not want to take John Mark.
Barnabas did, so each went
on a separate trip. Paul
took Silas, Barnabas took
John Mark.
Acts 15:36-41

The friendship between Paul and
Barnabas continued (I Cor. 9:6,
Col. 4:10). We do not know
more about his later life or
death.

WHO WAS STEPHEN?

Stephen was one of the seven deacons appointed by the early disciples. It was his job to help give food to some of the Christians in Jerusalem. This "daily distribution" was made because some of the wealthy Christians sold their houses and lands and gave their money to be divided.

Stephen was chosen for this job because he was a very godly man. The Bible says he was "a man filled with the Holy Spirit" (Acts 6:5). He was a man of great faith (Acts 6:5). Stephen was the first deacon chosen. The great miracles that he did showed how wise the disciples were to choose him (Acts 6:8).

The Bible tells us that Stephen was a very wise man. Even the whole group of people who called themselves "Freedmen" could not get the best of him in an argument. He was wiser than all of them together (Acts 6:10), even though some of them were from different backgrounds.

Stephen let his love for Christ shine through his face. His face was so radiant that even the Jewish council members, when they had him on trial, could see that it looked like an angels face (Acts 6:15).

When Stephen died, he showed the same kind of forgiveness that Jesus had shown when He died. Jesus had prayed for God to forgive his murderers (Luke 23:34). Stephen prayed for God to forgive those who were about to murder him with stones (Acts 7:60).

WHAT WAS SORCERY?

The Bible mentions magicians or sorcerers in several places. But these were different from the magicians we know today. A magician today has learned a skill with which he entertains people. Everyone knew that his skill is not evil, but is a clever use of his hands or his equipment. He does his work so people will have fun. But a Bible-time magician did his work to deceive people and hurt them. His magic was evil, for it did evil things to the people.

The purpose of sorcery was to bring trouble to another person. The sorcerer wanted to cause a cow to stop giving milk, or a child to die, or a house to burn down.

To protect themselves against sorcery, people often wore amulets. These were items, such as a pin or necklace, which had special materials in them which they thought would fight the magic.

Amulets often contained grains of corn, strange roots, wood shavings, a pearl wrapped in leather, or metal plates with special words carved on them. They were worn over the heart, arms, nose, forehead, or any other place where trouble was expected.

Many innocent people were accused of being sorcerers, especially if they had very bright eyes or if they looked evil.

People feared sorcery because they were afraid of evil power. But when they became Christians, they no longer needed to fear it. When Simon became a Christian, it was a blow to sorcery in Samaria, for it showed that he had found a power greater than all evil magic. The people of Ephesus also learned this, so they burned their books of evil magic. Acts 19:17-20.



He was born in Tarsus,
in Cilicia
Acts 22:3

As a young man, he studied
under the great Gamaliel
in Jerusalem
Acts 22:3

He helped to kill Stephen
Acts 7:58

He started a program to hurt
the followers of Jesus
Acts 8:1-4

He was converted on his way
to Damascus to hurt other
Christians
Acts 9:1-7

He was blind in Damascus
for three days. Then Ananias
made him well again
Acts 9:8-19



He preached to Jews and
believers in Damascus.
The Jews tried to kill him,
but the believers helped
him escape in a basket
Acts 9:20-25

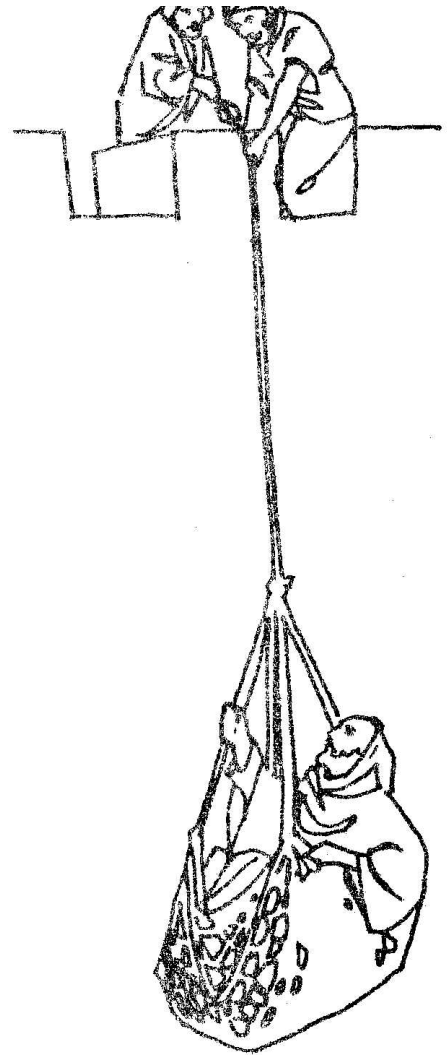
At first, the Jerusalem
believers were afraid of
him, but then they accepted
him
Acts 9:26-28

He was sent to Tarsus, his
hometown, when Jews tried
to kill him
Acts 9:29,30

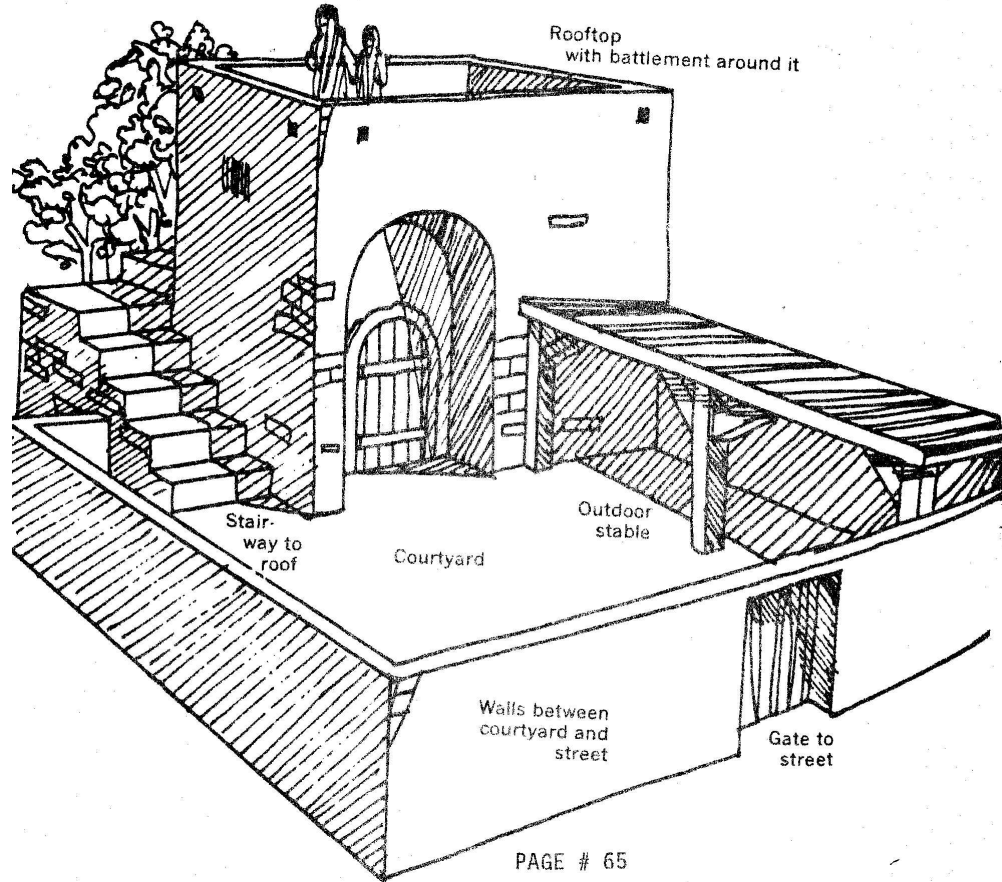
Barnabas went to Tarsus and
brought him back to help in
the work at Antioch

He and Barnabas took an
offering from the Christians
in Antioch to those in Judea
Acts 11:27-30

He and Barnabas returned to
Antioch, and brought
John Mark with them
Acts 12:25



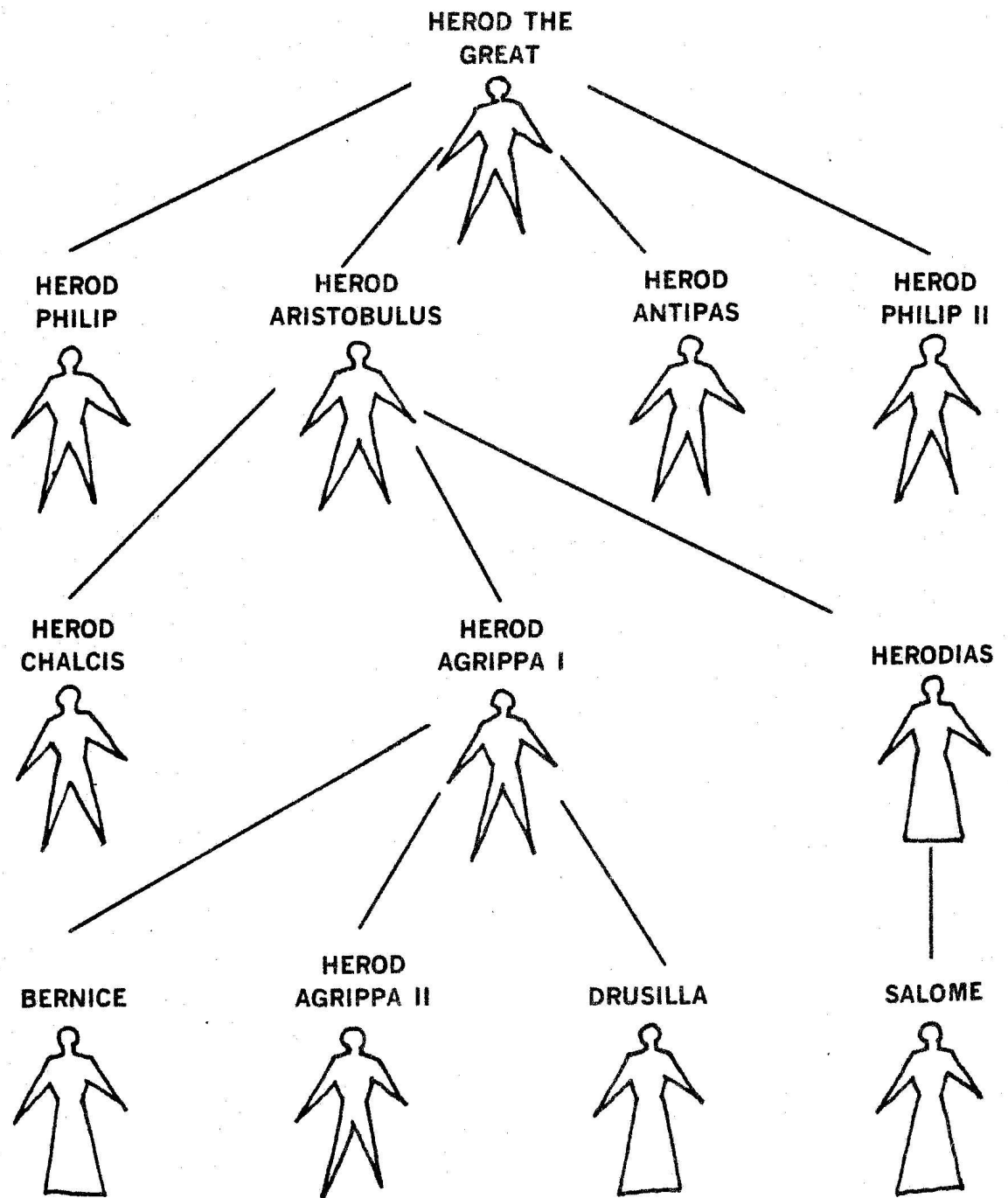
- * Bible-time houses were very poorly made. Most homes had walls of clay bricks, put together with mud. Even the richer houses had nothing but stones laid up with clay for mortar.
- * A wall often separated the street from a courtyard around the home. The wall kept thieves out and animals in. From the courtyard, a stairway led to the roof.
- * The roof was made of wood beams, covered with brushwood and clay. It was easy to take this roof apart or make a hole in it to let large objects into the house, as the men did with their friend.



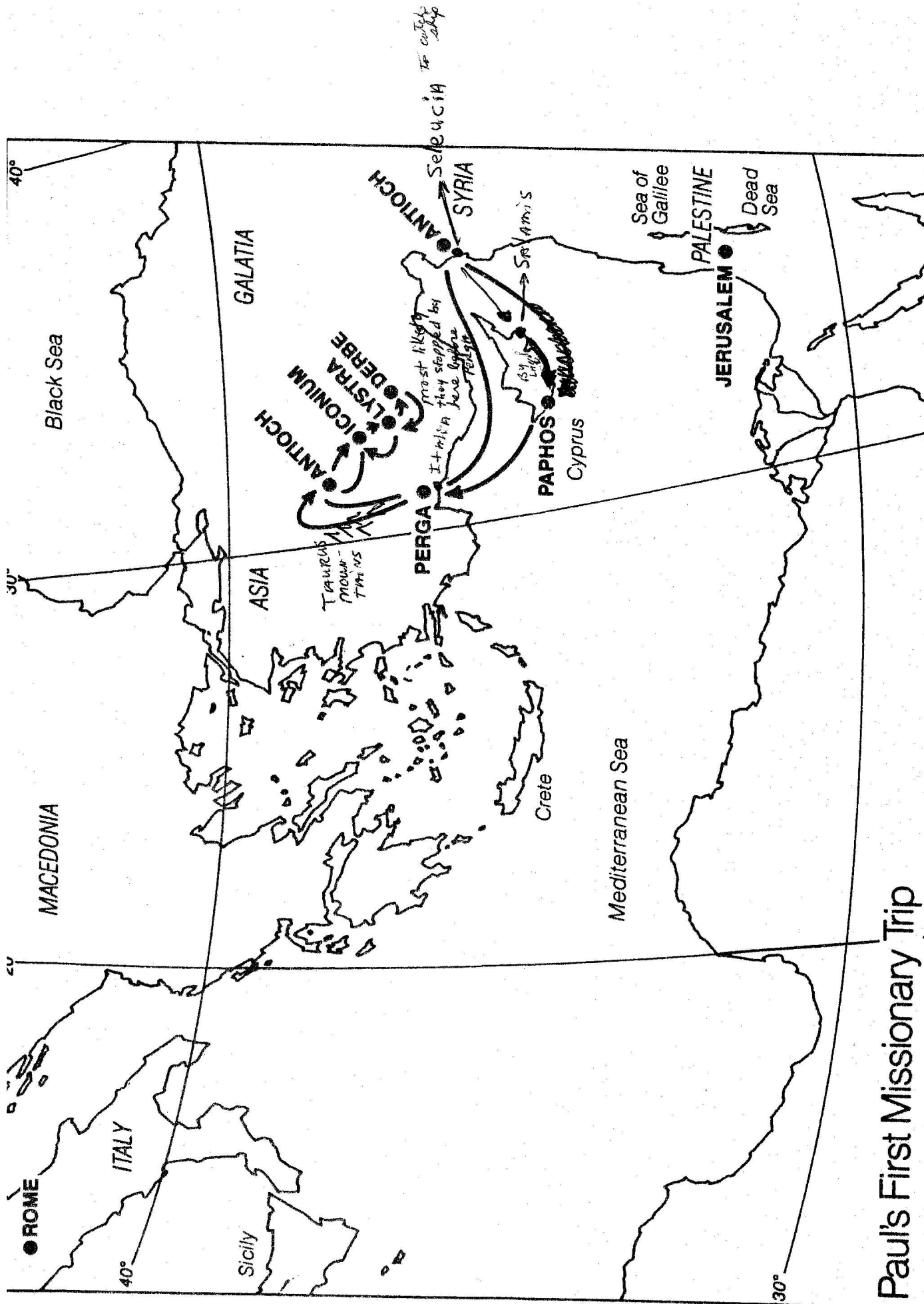
for the Bible-time people. When women cooked inside the house or had a fire built to keep the house warm, the smoke filled the house. There were no large windows, for glass was not in use then for homes. Only a small opening was made so rain and cold air would not come in.

- * The inside of the home was usually one living room in which people ate, slept, and did all their other chores.
- * Sometimes another room would join the living room. In this would be kept the favorite animals, usually on a lower than the living room.
- * The floor of the house was clay or clay bricks. The family lay their mats on this mud floor to sleep. Since there was very little furniture, people probably sat on mats to eat, except in richer homes.
- * People in richer homes ate at a table. But instead of chairs, they used couches. As people ate, they reclined on their left elbows on these couches.
- * There were no electric lights in Bible-time homes. The lights were usually small clay lamps or a shallow dish filled with olive oil.
- * Even though the houses were not very beautiful the family did many things together. Usually the father read the Scriptures and led the others in prayer. Any home can be beautiful with God in it, can't it?

HEROD'S FAMILY



	killed all the babies around Bethlehem. Matthew 2:1-18
HEROD PHILIP	First husband of his niece, Herodias. Father of Salome. Mark 6:17-19
HEROD ARISTOBULUS	Father of Herodias, Chalcis, and Agrippa I. Grandfather of Salome.
HEROD ANTIPAS	(Herod the tetrarch) Second husband of Herodias. Killed John the Baptist (Mark 6:14-29) and judged Jesus before He was crucified. Luke 23:7-12
HEROD PHILIP II	Husband of his great-niece, Salome.
HEROD CHALCIS	Husband of his niece, Bernice.
HEROD AGRIPPA I	Killed James, the apostle, (Acts 12: 1-20 and put Peter into prison (Acts 12:3-11). Father of Bernice, Drusilla, and Agrippa II.
HERODIAS	Mother of Salome, Wife of Herod Philip, then Antipas. Planned the death of John the Baptist. Mark 6:14-29
BERNICE	Wife of her uncle, Herod Chalcis. Was with Agrippa II when he tried Paul. Acts 25:13
HEROD AGRIPPA II	"King Agrippa" before whom Paul was tried. Acts 25:13-26:32
DRUSILLA	Wife of Felix, the governor who tried Paul. Acts 23:26-24:27
SALOME	Wife of great uncle, Herod Philip II. Danced before her step-father, Antipas, for John the Baptist's head. Mark 6:14-29



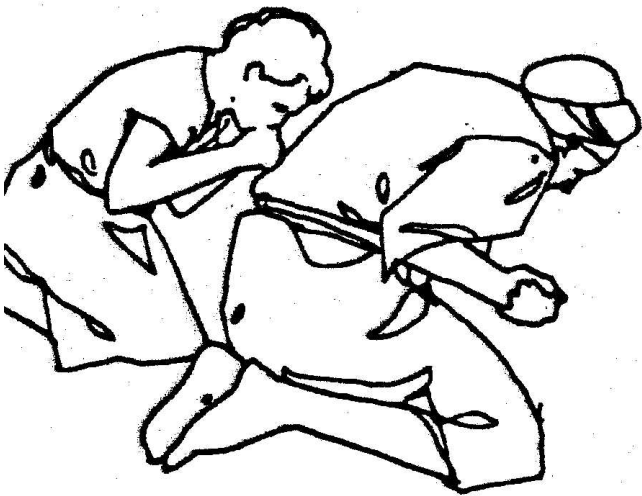
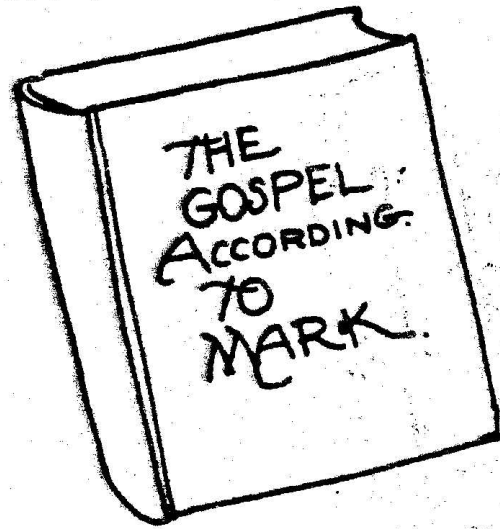
Paul's First Missionary Trip

WHO WAS JOHN MARK?

He was the author of the Book of Mark.

He was probably the young man who lost his linen nightshirt and ran away naked when someone tried to grab him in Gethsemane.

Mark 14:51,52



The prayer meeting for Peter, when he was in prison, was at the home of John Mark's mother in Jerusalem.
Acts 12:12

He came to Antioch with Barnabas and Saul (Paul) after they had brought the Antioch offering to Jerusalem.
Acts 11:27-30

He went with Barnabas and Paul for part of their first missionary journey.
Acts 13:5

But he left during the trip and came home.
Acts 13:13

Paul would not take him on his second missionary journey, so John Mark went with Barnabas.
Acts 15:37-39

He went to Rome with Paul to help him.
(Philemon 24). Paul recommended him to the church at Colosse (Col. 4:10).
He became one of Paul's good helpers
II Timothy 4:11.

Peter called Mark "Marcus my son."
Peter could have led Mark to Christ.
I Peter 5:13.

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WHO WAS JUPITER

When Barnabas and Paul visited Lystra and healed a crippled man, the people thought that they were gods. They called Barnabas "Jupiter" and Paul was called "Mercury." Who were these two gods? What did Roman myths say about them?

Jupiter was the king of all gods in the Roman myths. He was over all of them and was greater than any of them.

Jupiter was the god of rain, thunder, and lightning. He helped men win in battle, so every Roman triumphal parade always ended at his temple.

Jupiter is often shown with a bolt of lightning in his hand, showing his power over lightning and thunder.

Jupiter had given control of the sea to his brother Neptune and control of the underworld to his brother Pluto, but he kept the control of the heavens and earth, which included control of the gods and men.

People thought that Jupiter and his family lived on Mt. Olympus in Greece.

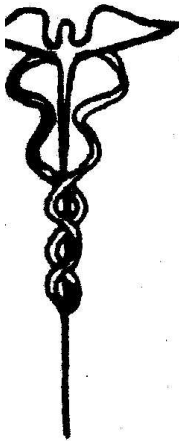
Zeus was another name for Jupiter.

Jupiter was married several times and had many children who were also gods.

Paul was thought to be Mercury.
What kind of a god was he?

Mercury was one of the sons
of Jupiter, or Zeus. Barnabas
must have looked older than
Paul if Paul was thought to
be his son.

Mercury was a fun-loving
god who liked to play pranks.
He was the patron, or one who
looked over the thieves, gamblers,
and other such people. The
people of Lystra certainly
did not know Paul when they
called him Mercury.

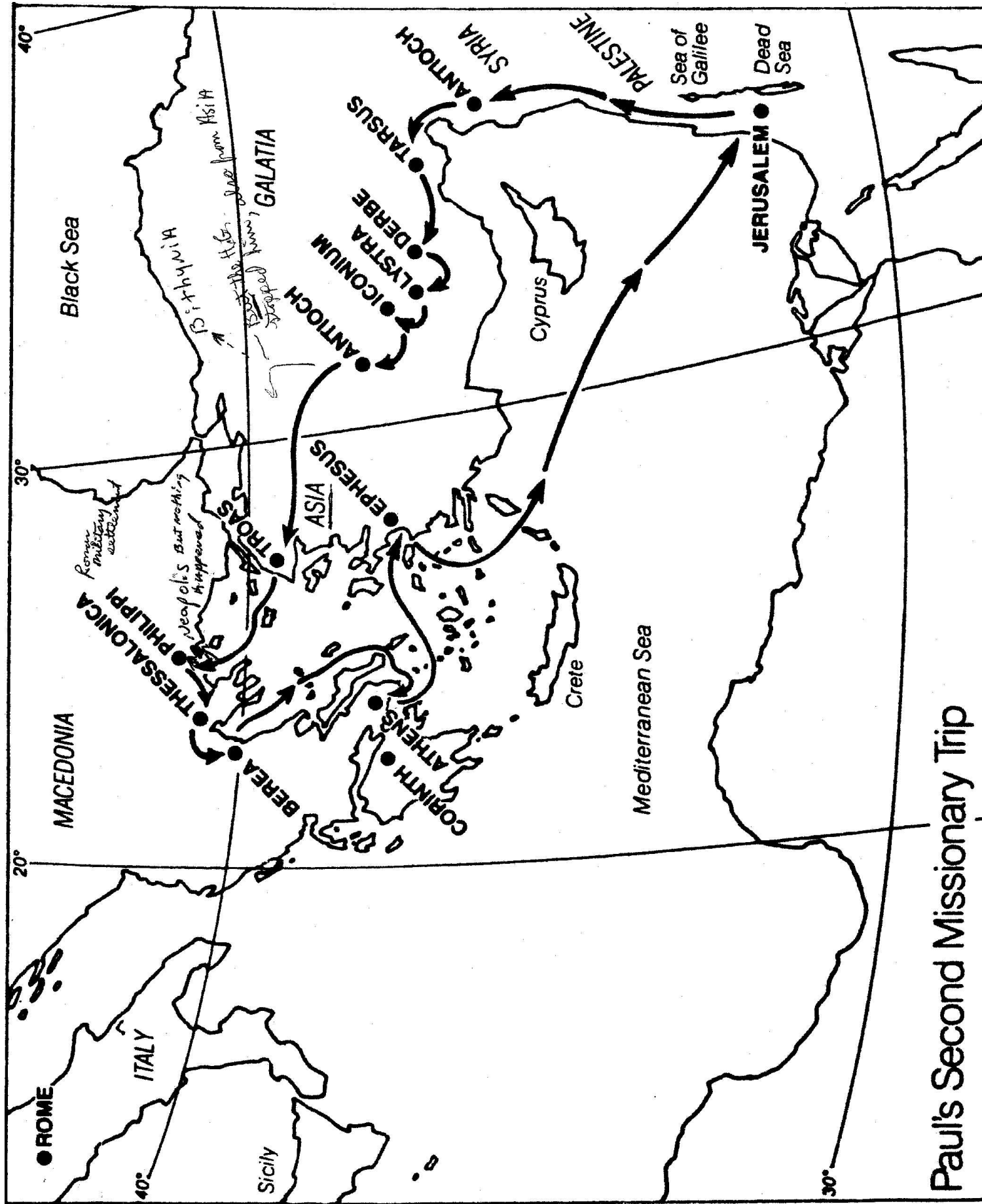


Mercury had a magic wand which
had great power. It was called
a "caduceus." With it, he could
control the living and dead
people. This wand has become
the symbol of medicine,
especially in the armed services.
Medical societies often use it
as a symbol.

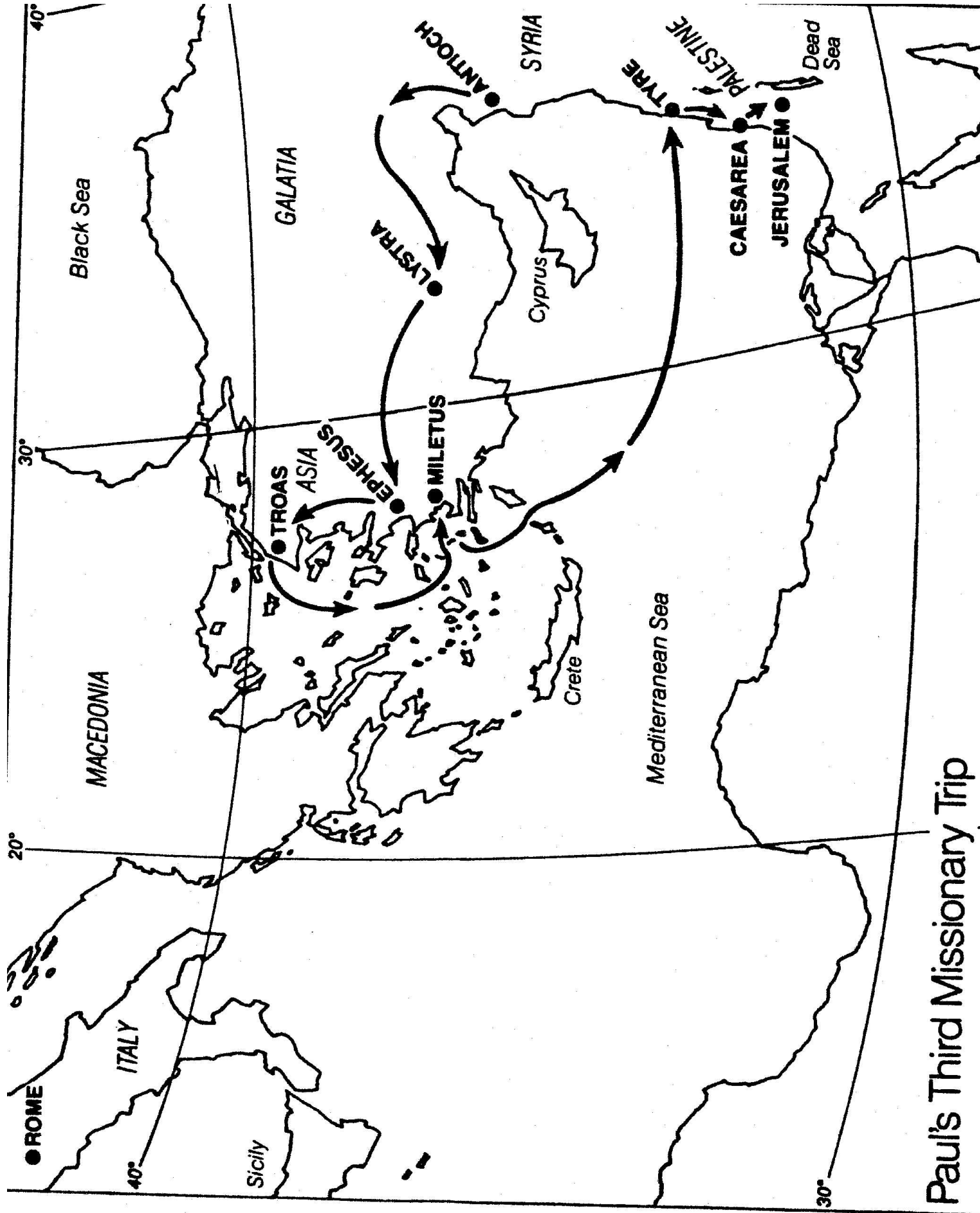
Mercury had a winged cap and
winged shoes. He was a fast
messenger. He used his wand
to guide the dead into the
lower world. Because he was
a messenger, he became known
as the god of trade and travel.

Mercury was the father of Pan,
the god of shepherds



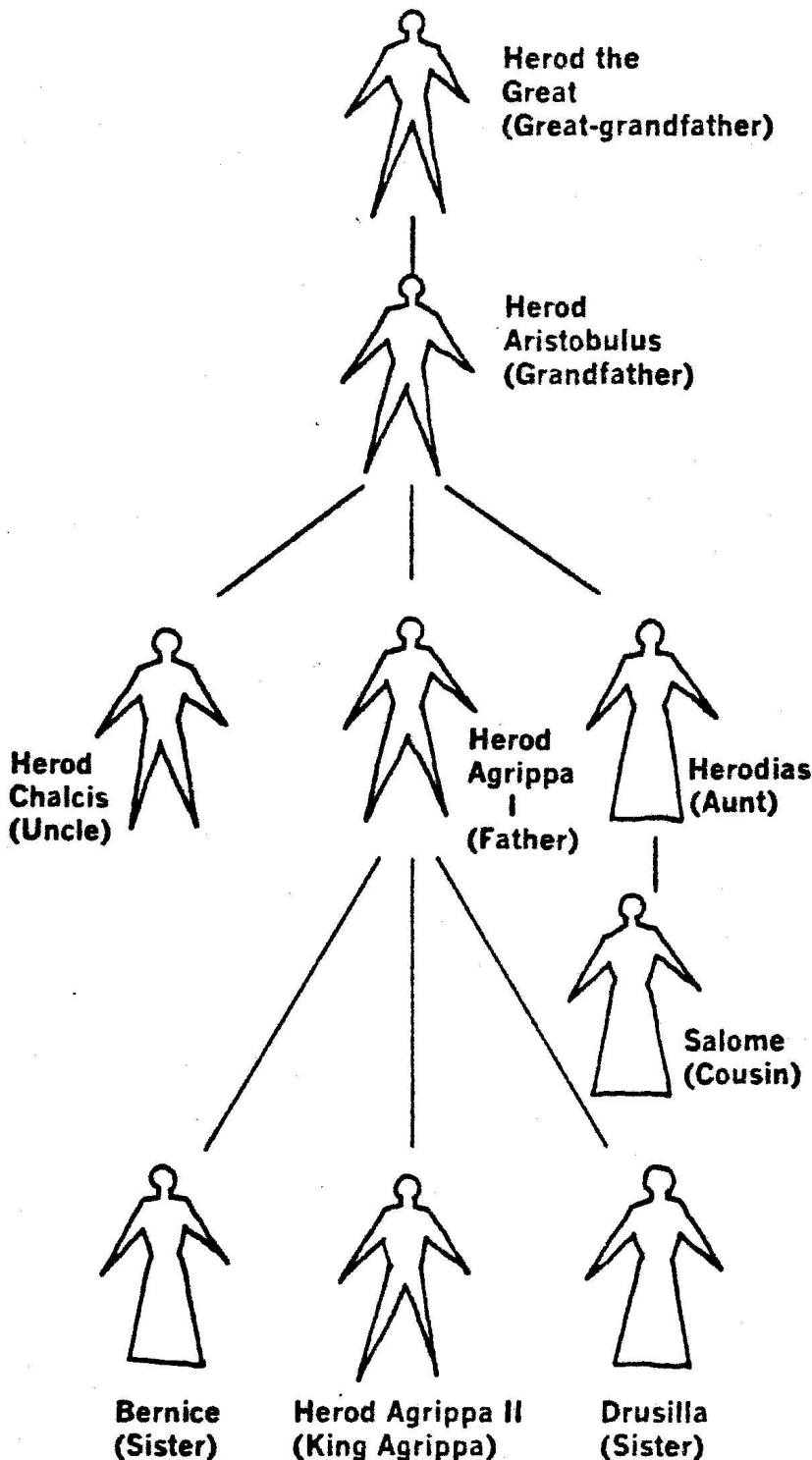


Paul's Second Missionary Trip



Paul's Third Missionary Trip

KING AGRIPPA'S STRANGE RELATIVES



He was a member of the Herod family.

He was a great grandson of Herod the Great, the man who tried to kill the baby Jesus
Matthew 2:1-18

He was the nephew of Herodias, who planned the death of John the Baptist
Mark 6:14-29

He was the cousin of Salome, whose dance helped bring about the death of John the Baptist
Mark 6:14-29

He was the great-nephew of Herod Antipas, who had John the Baptist killed and judged Jesus before He was killed
Mark 6:14-29; Luke 23:7-12

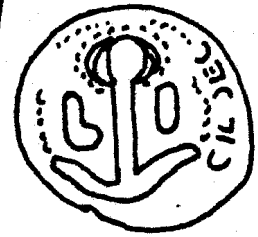
He was the son of Herod Agrippa I, the man who murdered James the apostle (Acts 12:1,2), and tried to murder Peter
Acts 12:3-11

He was the brother of Drusilla, who was the wife of Governor Felix, the man who kept Paul in prison for two years
Acts 23:26-24:27

He lived with his own sister as though she were his wife
Acts 25:13

King Agrippa's Strange Relatives

King Agrippa, who was also called Herod Agrippa II, was a member of the Herod family, a family which brought much heartache to God's people in New Testament times. Yet, King Agrippa had Jewish blood in him and sympathized with the Jewish cause.



The above coin of Herod Agrippa II is the only one showing his image. It is dated 58 A.D., which was about the same time Paul was held as a prisoner in Caesarea.

When Agrippa was only seventeen years old, his father, Herod Agrippa I died. The Roman Emperor, Claudius, thought he was too young to take over his father's kingdom, so his uncle, Herod Chalcis, was given the job. Agrippa was sent to Rome to study in the Emperor's royal schools.

When Agrippa's uncle, Herod Chalcis, died, he was given the rule over the land which Chalcis had. Later, the Emperor Claudius gave him the rule over more territory. Herod Agrippa became known as "king" instead of procurator or tetrarch. Still later, about 55 A.D., The Emperor Nero added more territory to the land Agrippa ruled.



King Agrippa tried to please both the Jews and the Romans. This was a very difficult job. In Rome, he tried to argue for the Jewish cause. In his own land, he tried to argue for the Roman cause. When the Jews rose up in revolt against the Romans, Agrippa tried to tell them not to do it. He pleaded with them in a famous speech, warning them that it would not work. But they would not listen. When they finally did revolt, Agrippa sided with Rome and fought against his people.

When the Jews were defeated and Agrippa's kingdom was destroyed, the Romans brought him to Rome and made him a high official called a praetor. Agrippa died in Rome in 100 A.D. at the age of seventy.

Letters to the Churches

Many of the Books of the New Testament were written as letters. Some were written to churches, others to individuals. Some were written by Paul. Others were written by Peter, John, or another important man. The following tells about these ancient letters.

ROMANS - Written by Paul to believers at Rome about 56 A.D. while he was on his third journey.

I and II CORINTHIANS - Written by Paul to the believers at Corinth about 54 or 55 A.D.

GALATIANS - Written by Paul to the people of Galatia; including Iconium, Lystra, and Derbe, about 55 or 56 A.D.

EPHESIANS - Written by Paul to the believers at Ephesus about 60 A.D. while Paul was a prisoner at Rome.

PHILIPPIANS - Written by Paul to the believers at Philippi about 61 A.D. while Paul was a prisoner at Rome.

COLOSSIANS - Written by Paul to the believers at Colossae, a city about a hundred miles southeast of Ephesus, about 60 A.D. while Paul was a prisoner at Rome.

I and II THESSALONIANS - Written by Paul about 51 A.D. to the believers at Thessalonica while Paul was in Corinth.

I and II TIMOTHY - Written by Paul to Timothy. I Timothy was written about 64 or 65 A.D.; II Timothy about 67 or 68 A.D.

TITUS - Written by Paul to Titus, a pastor on the Island of Crete, about 65 A.D.

PHILEMON - Written by Paul to Philemon, slaveowner of Onesimus, about 60 A.D. while Paul was in prison at Rome.

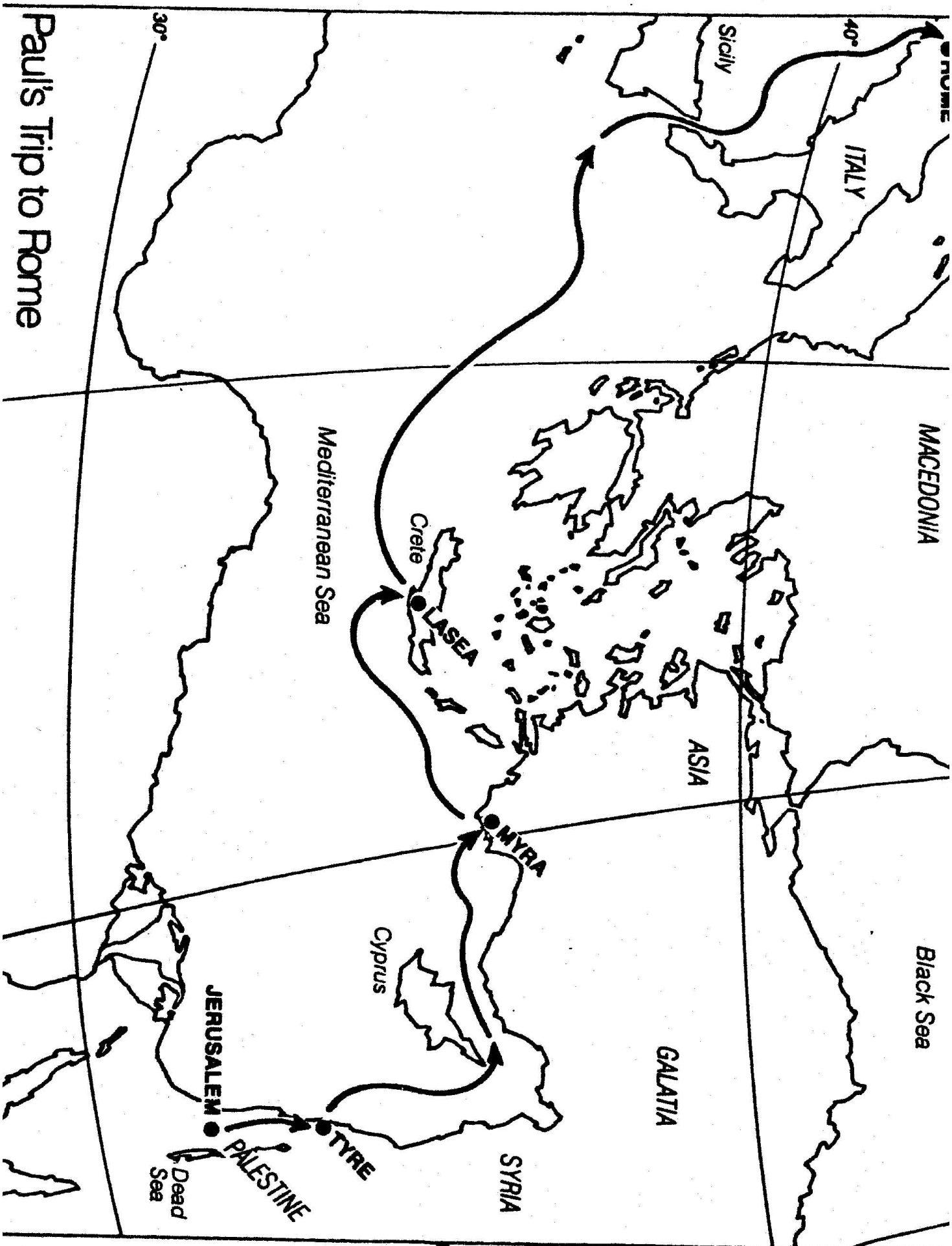
HEBREWS - The author is not know, but many think it was Paul. It was written to Hebrew Christians.

JAMES - James, probably Jesus' brother, wrote to Jewish Christians escaping persecution, about 45 to 48 A.D.

I and II PETER - Written by Simon Peter to Jewish Christians scattered eberywhere. I Peter written about 65 A.D. II Peter about 66 or 67 A.D.

I, II and III JOHN - Written by John to Christians he knew in other cities, about 85-90 A.D.

JUDE - Written by Jude, Jesus' brother, to unkown Christians, about 75 A.D.



Paul's Trip to Rome